

(a) contacting the biological sample with the antibody of claim 1, under conditions such that the antibody will specifically bind to a human herpes virus antigenic molecule present in said biological sample whereby a complex is formed of antibody and antigenic molecule; and

(b) detecting for the presence or absence of the complex
wherein said HHV-6 has the morphology of a human herpes virus and a double-stranded DNA genome of about 170 Kb.

4. (Once amended) A method of detecting an antibody that specifically binds an isolated human herpes virus [(ATCC NO. 40,247)] in a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a human herpes virus antigen, under conditions such that the antibody will specifically bind to the human herpes virus antigen; whereby a complex is formed of antibody and human herpes virus antigen; and

(b) detecting the presence or the absence of the complex,
wherein said isolated human herpes virus has the morphology of a human herpes virus and a double-stranded DNA genome of about 170 Kb,

wherein genomic DNA from said isolated human herpes virus hybridizes under stringent conditions with nucleic acid of molecular clone ZVH14 (ATCC Accession No. 40,247); and

further wherein said antibody does not specifically bind to an antigenic molecule from

- (i) Epstein-Barr virus;
- (ii) human cytomegalovirus (CMV);
- (iii) Herpes Simplex virus (HSV);
- (iv) Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV); or
- (v) Herpes virus saimiri.

12. (Once amended) The method of claim 4, wherein the human herpes virus antigen is present on an intact herpes virion.